

# COLMAN'S

## RURAL WORLD

Established 1848.

### Sorgho Department.

#### The Des Moines Convention.

The meeting of those interested in the cultivation of northern sugar cane in Iowa, held at Des Moines on the 14th ult., was largely attended and full of interest. Quite a number of prominent cane growers and syrup manufacturers were present and gave their experience with all the freedom characteristic of a genuine farmers' meeting; a freedom, by the way, seldom met with elsewhere, for the farmer is not only of an open, frank and honest mind, but having none of the secrets of the patente or specialist, readily and willingly tells his brethren all he knows and how he acquired his knowledge.

Our good friend, Mr. C. Bozarth, of Cedar Falls, occupied the chair, and in his usual free and easy way told those present how he worked his crop, what it cost to raise and manufacture and put upon the market, and further that he last year produced 14,000 gallons of a fine article of syrup. One point in his experience as given to the meeting is worth consideration, viz.: That it cost him six cents per gallon to manufacture after the cane was delivered to the mill. True, he expected to reduce this next season, but the figure is one that northern cane growers may consider.

Reference was made to the comparatively large quantities of sugar made at Champaign, Ills., and at Cape May, New Jersey, and the hope expressed that as the work progressed and experience was gained others would be able to do likewise.

Secretary Hanger, of Jasper county, has long been a student in the work, as well as an enthusiast. He found 100 gallons of syrup to an acre of Amber cane, was about the average. Where large area is planted, the ripening can be extended by planting some deeper. When cane is not stripped great care is necessary to prevent the leaf moulding. Large works do not strip, thus save great expense. Three pounds of seed are required for an acre. Cane that has been frosted is useless. All seemed to agree that the demand was practically infinite, as the country imports \$100,000,000 worth of sweets a year.

The sense of the meeting seemed to be that the cost of manufacturing syrup from cane is nearly or quite 10 cents a gallon with simple cheap machinery.

Mr. Moffatt, of Albion, said he and his neighbors thought of investing \$15,000 or \$20,000 in a factory.

The price realized for syrups sold varied from 50 to 75 cents per gallon. Many fine samples of syrup were shown by B. B. Anderson, of Monroe county, J. H. Millen, S. M. Fertney, of Warren county, and others. Some fine specimens of sugar were also shown and process of manufacture fully described by Dr. Phillips and others.

The following constitution was adopted:

#### CONSTITUTION OF THE IOWA CANE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

ARTICLE 1. This association shall be known as the Iowa Cane Growers' Association, which shall hold its annual session in Des Moines commencing on the second Tuesday of January in each year.

ART 2. The officers shall consist of a president and secretary, and a committee of three, who with the president and secretary shall constitute an executive committee, for the transaction of the affairs of the association from one meeting to the next, and be the custodians and direct the expenditure of the funds of the association.

ART 3. There shall be appointed a procurator in each Congressional District in the State, whose business it shall be for each to learn of the operations in cane growing and syrup and sugar-making in his district, as well as new discoveries in seed, way of growing, manufacturing, or defeating the julee, and to report the same minutely to the annual meetings.

ART 4. At each annual meeting there shall be a general exhibit and display of specimens of syrup, sugar, and the various kinds of machinery by which it is manufactured, accompanied by detailed reports of the manner of manufacturing the syrup and sugar, as well as the manner of operating the machinery exhibited.

ART 5. Any person engaged or interested in cane growing or manufacturing syrup or sugar can become a member of this association by paying the annual fee of \$1, the proceeds of which to aid in publishing in pamphlet form the proceedings of the association.

ART 6. The annual election of officers, (after the first which shall be at this meeting) shall be on the second day of the annual meeting at 10 o'clock, A. M.

ART 7. The executive committee shall, in their discretion, take charge of and have on exhibition at the Iowa State Fair such specimens of manufactured syrup and sugar, as well as machinery, as they shall deem advisable for the best interests of the cane growers of the state.

ART 8. This association shall in no case be the agent or instrumentality to specially advertise or bolster up by the

aid of the association, any class of machinery.

The report was adopted, and the constitution is in force.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected:

President—C. F. Clarkson, Des Moines.

Secretary, C. P. Hanger, Paton.

Executive Committee—C. Bozarth,

Cedar Falls; Prof. S. A. Knapp, Ames;

R. W. Gunnison, Fairfax.

The meeting, we believe, will result in great good to this growing and most important industry, which we doubt not is to become as important, and more remunerative than corn raising in Iowa. We believe in less than twenty years this state will not only supply itself with the finest pure sugars and syrups, but export a large excess.

#### Mississippi Valley Cane Growers' Meeting.

[Concluded.]

THIRD DAY—MORNING SESSION.

Dec. 15th, 1882, 11 A. M.

The Association met pursuant to adjournment.

#### MARKETING SIRUP.

The President—I would suggest that the subject of marketing syrup be taken up.

#### REMARKS OF MR. DEMING.

Mr. Deming, of Illinois—I would say in regard to the marketing syrups that since I have closed my year's work, I have been on the road with my own samples and those of the Oak Hill Refining Co., and have been very successful. I find that in order to get any price you have got to reach the retailer. Jobbers and mixers will not put it in the market under its true name. I would like to say a few words on this subject.

The subject of marketing our products is of great importance as any branch of the business and with Sorghum has a commercial value and standing, the industry will suffer for the proper financial support necessary to its full development. There are many obstacles to the successful introduction of sorghum—the first and greatest being the prejudice still existing against the vile stuff produced during war times, when sugar was 25cts per lb., compelling certain people to use Sorghum or do without sweets. The mere mention of the word Sorghum to some sensitive persons of retentive memory has been known to act as a mild emetic, and no amount of persuasion will induce some to examine samples or hear a word in its favor. This is up must therefore be introduced and sold on its merits which shows the necessity of making the very best syrup possible.

Another drawback to the business is the lack of uniformity in Sorghum as regards flavor, color and density. With large steam works there is quite a change from the beginning to the close of the season, but it is very gradual; with smaller works and less skill the changes occur more frequent—affected by soil, degree of ripeness, time of cutting and time of working up. I hear many complaints from grocers of being unable to duplicate an order for Sorghum from these small works. In making sales to dealers I find the guarantee that they can duplicate their order at any time does more to effect a sale than the quality of syrup. Manufacturers should not put all their goods on the market immediately at the close of the season, thereby compelling them to find a distant and probably a market of strong competition, detracting very much from profits; selling perhaps to manipulators who will put it on the market, after manipulating, or under an assumed name, while the industry is none the better for the amount of syrup produced.

Work up your local dealer trade—hold syrup that they may duplicate orders, and selling to Jobbers and mixers the surplus. I learn from wholesale syrup dealers in Chicago that the sales of their goods show a wonderful decrease on the advent of Sorghum each season, and sales remain dull until the bulk of the crop of Sorghum is out of the market. I am informed by reliable parties that the sale of corn goods is falling off rapidly, and grocers generally say there is sale for but one gallon of syrup now to five two years ago, and great difficulty is experienced by them in duplicating any of the commercial syrups.

Therefore it is best for the manufacturer to make a good syrup uniform of quality and density, though not too heavy, and free from crystals and keep back a portion for future call that dealers may retain a trade once established with the goods. Sorghum must be sold as sorghum. Amber syrup and Amber cane syrup will not be accepted by the dealer, who insists on calling this home-made syrup by its old name nor do I think it necessary to give it a new one. There should be something to identify and distinguish it from the ammonium salt sugar house goods, and the leathery substance known as glucose. Very soon most Sorghum syrup will have lost entirely its peculiar taste when nothing but its name will exist.

In regard to mixing Sorghum I will say—it's impossible to do so with any of the commercial syrups. Even a slight addition of glucose with heat sufficient for baking purposes would caramelized and darken the whole. An article of New Orleans, of equal color would cost as much as the Sorghum and leave no margin for mixing, and would enhance its sale but little. In conclusion I would say I believe the success of this industry depends on the manufacture of a pure syrup free from any deleterious substance and kept free from mixture with other syrup.

Sorghum has come to stay and every bbl. of good syrup sold this season will create a demand for the next.

I had no trouble in selling except to those already stocked up with other goods. Some told me they had calls for sorghum but supposed they were from parties who expect to get cheap syrup. I told them it was not a

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**The Shepherd.**

Edited by R. M. Bell, Summerville, Texas county, Mo., to whom all matter relating to this department should be addressed.

**Sugar Cane for Sheep.**

A much larger number of sheep men than usual will plant this year an acre or two of northern sugar cane as an experiment for sheep feeding. It is the opinion of those who have tried it, that, no one food has yet been discovered that offers more or better advantages. An exchange has this to suggest by way of experiment on root crops:

Every man who owns a cow or a few sheep should prepare a small piece of ground, say one-fourth to one-half an acre, and plant to sugar beets, which are best, mangel wurtzels, second, and turnips last. The first two should be planted in drills 18 inches apart, as soon as you can plant corn. Turnips may be sown broadcast about the 1st of August if you can catch a shower. But if you want beef or wool you must feed some rams and will always want the best.

R. W. GENTRY

the present President of the Missouri Wool Growers' Association, a position to which he was elected the first year of its existence and to which he has been re-elected every succeeding year since. That this gentleman inherited his father's broad intelligence and capacity for business, may be seen by the fact that at the time of his first election to that position, he was but twenty-three years of age, had but just left college and entered into possession of his estate. He was one of the first to move in the organization of the association and has been its leading spirit ever since.

Mr. Gentry graduated from the Missouri State University in 1879 with the honors of his class, and though having many lucrative offers to enter one of the learned professions and the world of politics he has steadily declined them all, to follow his natural inclination to sheep husbandry. This, however, has by no means hidden him from view, for in addition to his position of president of the Missouri Wool Growers' Association and its acting Secretary, he is a member of the State Board of Agriculture and was its Secretary until ill health compelled his resignation. He is, moreover, the State statistical agent for the Department of Agriculture at Washington, a position calling into requisition great observing powers, pains-taking industry, perfect integrity, and a general familiarity with all that pertains to the agricultural interests of the State. He has, on several occasions, visited Vermont, in search of the best Merino sheep to be found there, with which to enrich his own excellent flocks, and has travelled considerably in Texas and other States; his interest, therefore, in sheep husbandry, has been deepened and strengthened by contact with the leading breeders of the North and with the largest flock-masters of the impenetrable prairies of the South; hence though but a young man, comparatively, just entering life, he is fitted by education, by travel and social surroundings; by large views and liberal ideas, to this is not the first heavy sale of sheep the Messrs. Stonerode have made since they had their sheep in this country. In no other country in the United States could the same amount of money have been accumulated so quickly and so easily. Stock in this territory is the best security a man can possess.

**Handling Ewes.**

Some of the ewes do not come to their milk for a few days after lambing. We use a bottle with a rubber nipple for the lambs, and feed them on warm cow's milk until they get large enough to steal from the other ewes (which they soon do). Feed liberally with shelled oats and bran, or shipstuff, with the addition of a little oil-meal, which is worth \$21 to \$22 per ton. Do not be afraid to feed, for it will pay three-fold; 1st. In the carcass and fleece of the ewe. 2nd. In the size and fleece of the lamb. 3d. By having something that you are proud of. Be kind to your sheep—talk to them, call them to you and give them a little salt or a few grains of corn; they will soon learn to come as far as they can hear your voice, or even see you. Before the grass starts get the sheep up and with a pair of sharp shears take off all the wool that is liable to get spoiled, which can be washed and sold, but if left on will be entirely lost, and a damage to the sheep; and as soon as warm weather comes, the flies are liable to strike those dirty ones, and the sheep die before you are aware anything is wrong with them.

**Grub in the Head.**

COL. COLMAN: Prevention is better than a cure. I have been in the sheep-raising business for seven years in a small way, and will give my way of treating sheep. I am not much on doctoring sheep, but heavy on preventives. My plan is: At this time of the year I commence by getting tobacco dry and powder it fine; one gallon of tobacco, two gallons salt, one pound sulphur and one gill turpentine, mix well, keep in a tight can and it is all O. K. for use. Have the troughs well tarred with pine tar, then sprinkle the mixture on the tar. Keep the sheep well supplied through the spring and summer and the grubs will have a poor chance in the flocks. Now for the mixture: The salt is needed for the health of the sheep; the sulphur keeps off ticks and lice; the tobacco makes the sheep sneeze, and that dislodges the grub, as the fly lays the egg in the nose, and the turpentine kills all worms in the throat and bowels. In addition to this, let the chickens run in the sheep lot. Chickens are good scavengers; they clean the noses, pick the ticks off the lambs and eat up all worms that may pass from the sheep. It is nice to see a flock of sheep and lambs spread out in the sun and a flock of hens busy in tickling the lambs and scratching about them. In the seven years, in a flock of 20 to 75 head, I lost four head—one from fat and heat, one from lambing, two lambs in the fall, can't say by what; as to grubs, don't think they trouble any, when the preventive is used as directed.

E. J. F.

Hillsboro, Ills., March 5th, 1883.

**Among the Sheep Men.**

R. W. GENTRY.

For more than fifty years there has re-sided in Pettis county, Missouri, and within a few miles of what is now the flourishing city of Sedalia, a family of far-sighted, hard-working, intelligent men by the name of Gentry, and the name is to-day more generally known and more thoroughly identified with high farming than any other in the State. When a man hears the name of Gentry he naturally expects it to be associated with broad acres, large crops, an abundance of blue grass, timothy and clover; fine cattle and the best of sheep. Nor do we think he would be disappointed, for though to-day the family is one of the largest in the State we cannot remember one of them of whom this is not true.

**RICHARD GENTRY,**

the father of the subject of this sketch, located eighty acres of land here in the year 1830, and died in 1865 the owner of 6,000 acres, the finest farm in the State. These acres were acquired during those many years of intelligent industry, prosecuted with energy, and always associated with that innate modesty and sterling integrity so characteristic of those

who bear the name to-day. From his earliest time Richard Gentry was the foremost breeder of his day, and during the latter part of his life generally had a flock of from three to five thousand head. He was known as the great sheep man of the State, and farmers often traveled scores of miles to see his stock and to learn of him how so vast an estate had been acquired simply by the breeding of sheep. He handled Merinos exclusively, a mixture of Spanish, French and Saxon blood, the wool from which always commanded the highest market price, his clip sometimes exceeding \$10,000 a year.

At his death his estate was divided and eleven hundred acres, with the homestead and 800 head of sheep became the property of the youngest of four sons, R. W. GENTRY.

Mr. Gentry has at present a stud of 12 stock rams, which for size and symmetry of carcass, and quality and weight of fleece, are unsurpassed in the West. Chief among them are: Hercules, Jr., 165, a two-year-old, sired by Burwell's Hercules, he by Burwell's Bismarck, (the prize winner at the Centennial, and the most noted stock ram ever raised in Vermont). Dam of Hercules by H. T. Landers' No. 6, dam of Hercules, Jr., by Morrison's Castellan, he by Batson's Little King, grand-dam also by Little King; Little King by Hammond's Green Mountain, dam one of the Hammond Queen ewes. This is Mr. Gentry's choice ram, and though not in show condition, will be on exhibition at Sedalia. Second, Missouri's Best 46, bred by C. Pugsley, whose fleece at the State shearing in 1881, sheared 30 1-4 lbs., and last year 32 14-16, which scoured 10 3-4 lbs., the heaviest scoured fleece on record. Third, Conqueror 504, bred by Sam Jewett, a remarkably fine ram, very symmetrical, and a choice sheep, shearing at two years old at public shearing 28 1-4 lbs., and measuring 4 inches in staple. This also is one of his favorites, and a noted stock getter.

Thus it will be seen that though having now but a small flock of 730 head to select from, no money has been spared to secure the best, and that the products of these may be found at the St. Cloud stock farm, seven miles northeast from Sedalia. It is but an hour's ride from a good road and through one of the best farming counties in the State.

To what has already been said of Mr. Gentry we may add, in concluding this brief sketch, that he will ever be found a modest, unassuming and agreeable gentleman, ever willing to entertain strangers and to make them at home, to show them through the county and introduce them to other breeders if necessary (and there are lots of them in Pettis county). He is fully abreast with the time in all public enterprises, is bound to have the best sheep and the latest improved appliances for handling them, and if he does not succeed in making Pettis the banner sheep county of the State, and Missouri the best wool-sheep country in the world, it will not be for lack of effort on his part or those associated with him in the Missouri Wool-growers' Association.

**ST. CLOUD STOCK FARM.**

The farm inherited from his father includes, as we have said, 1,100 acres, is not only naturally rich, but enriched by fifty years of cultivation, and the best of cultivation too, for there is no better than that of sheep husbandry. All of this is now in grass, save only 100 acres cultivated, for him, on which is raised all the grain he needs and delivered to his grainery at the proper season, without exacting his supervision or care. With the forethought of a thoroughly domesticated man, an ample vegetable garden, a fine orchard, and an excellent dairy are attached to the homestead. For this latter he has just purchased a Jersey bull from the herd of Col. Charles F. Mills, of Springfield, Ill., but, with the instincts of a true Gentry, his cows are all of Shorthorn blood; hence, though the female progeny may be good milkers, all shall make good beef when ready for the block.

His house, large and commodious, is now being remodeled; it stands on a gentle elevation, one-fourth of a mile from the main road, and is enclosed with a well kept lawn, in which are an abundance of shade trees and flower beds.

**THE SHEEP BARN.**

There are four large sheep barns on the farm, a half a mile apart, each in the middle of 160 acres—four forty-acre fields. These barns are all being remodeled, so as to better adapt them to the use for which they are required. In the remodeling, each barn will stand over a cellar made of solid masonry two feet thick, the floors of which will be cemented and drained so as to admit of the sheep being thoroughly washed as often as necessary, but dry and clean at all times.

**MOTHER SWAN'S WORM SIRUP.**—Infallible, tasteless, harmless, cathartic, for feverishness, restlessness, worms, constipation, 25c.

When these improvements are completed the cellars will be close and warm, having windows for both light and ventilation, and where shearing may be prosecuted in all weathers. The approaches and surroundings will also be laid in cement or other suitable water-proof material. Thus will the outside and the inside be kept both dry and clean and the tithe and the moisture incident to the trampling of stock be entirely avoided.

Each barn will be furnished with a wind-mill of sufficient power to pump the water, cut the fodder, grind the corn and oats, etc., with hay carriers and ample room and conveniences for storing and handling the same, and every other convenience that the most advanced sheep masters have yet introduced. With each will be erected a residence for the shepherd in charge of that division, and the whole under the supervision of an experienced shepherd whom he has lately brought from Vermont.

**HIS FLOCK OF MERINOS.**

It is Mr. Gentry's intention when these details are completed to keep a flock of 2000 registered Merinos. At present he has only 730, only 250 of which are registered, the remainder being the offspring of those left by his father, which, though not eligible to registry, are as full of the best blood as sheep well can be, as indeed is evidenced by the fact that for two years past they have carried off the palm for the highest priced wool at the shearing of the Missouri Wool-growers' association.

The registered flock consists of forty head purchased of Samuel Jewett several years ago, of a car-load purchased in Vermont in 1881 and a car-load of rams from the same State last summer. Though, therefore, he is not crowding his sheep for sale, he yet has none that he would refuse to sell and that, too, at reasonable prices.

**RAMS FOR SALE NOW.**

The rams for sale now, and that he will keep for sale for several years yet, consist of two classes: First: the registered rams selected by him in person in Vermont, the best he could find, shearing from twenty to thirty pounds and upwards; of which he has seventy-five of

**HANSELL'S THE MOST REVERED FARMERS' SEEDS.** Send for full account of our seeds, and for our illustrated Catalogue. The most choice stock in the U. S. of **SMALL FRUITS**, also a superior stock of **Fruit Trees**. Lovett's **Small Fruits** (Illustrated colored plates), telling how to get and grow them. The most beautiful and useful Fruit Catalogue ever published. J. T. LOVETT, Little Silver, N. J. Introducer of Oatker's Raspberry & Manchester Strawberry.

**SEEDS!** **CARDEN, FIELD & FLOWER.** **J. M. McCULLOUGH'S SONS,** Established 1883, 136 Walnut St., Cincinnati, O.

**HANSELL'S THE MOST REVERED FARMERS' SEEDS.** Send for full account of our seeds, and for our illustrated Catalogue. The most choice stock in the U. S. of **SMALL FRUITS**, also a superior stock of **Fruit Trees**. Lovett's **Small Fruits** (Illustrated colored plates), telling how to get and grow them. The most beautiful and useful Fruit Catalogue ever published. J. T. LOVETT, Little Silver, N. J. Introducer of Oatker's Raspberry & Manchester Strawberry.

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**SE**

**Horticultural.**

Judge Samuel Miller, and the New Fruits  
Originated by Him.

**FRIEND COLMAN:** Your request that I furnish a short sketch of my horticultural life, and the different fruits I have originated, shall be complied with not with a view of being paraded before the world, but to perhaps give some of your young readers an impetus. I was born in Lancaster county, Pa., and from my first recollections was surrounded by the finest fruits to be got in the neighborhood—apricots, prunes, gages, choice cherries, pears, apples and peaches. So it is no wonder that I was early imbued with a love of fruit culture.

Little did I think when a small boy, while hunting the little wild strawberries in the meadows and fence corners, that I would one day grow them 8 inches in circumference, or that I should raise seedlings that would be popular throughout our broad land. In 1836 my father and family moved to Cumberland county, Pa., where, in a few years after, my younger brother and I started a nursery.

In 1845 I left home and started a nursery on my own hook, near Lebanon, Lebanon county, Pa. There commenced my field of operations in the way of bringing out new fruits. The first was the Naomi strawberry, good in all respects, and the finest of its class I ever grew. Rev. J. Knox, of Pittsburg, the famous strawberry grower, gave me \$20 for 100 plants of it. But it has been lost. Next the Louis Grape, from seed sent me by Nicholas Longworth, of Cincinnati. It was much like the Isabella, but better in many respects. It was left behind. About the next thing was the planting of Concord grape seed, kindly sent me by Mr. Bull, the originator, with which I produced Martha, Eva, Black Hawk and Young America. The latter bore such a heavy crop the first season that it did no good afterwards. Black Hawk was earlier than the parent, and was worth growing, we then thought; but to-day we don't hear of it. Martha was considered the best of the lot; and I sold the exclusive right of it to Mr. Knox for \$500 00, and it soon became so popular that one man in Philadelphia paid Mr. Knox \$1,000 for 1,000 plants of it. Eva, the other white one, was overlooked, but is now gaining popularity, and I believe it is as valuable as the Martha. About the same time I raised the Elsie raspberry from seed of the Surprise, that Mr. Husmann sent me from the West. It was large and bold, but resembled the parent so much that it was not put out much.

About 16 years ago I came here to Bluffton, and commenced fruit growing. Some 10 years ago, while plowing a piece of sod in my orchard, I turned the plow aside to avoid covering up a seedling strawberry plant, the first Captain Jack. Its history is well known, but it may not be known that it never brought in much money except by selling the fruit.

While living in Sedalia we found some seedlings scattered around, which were set in the garden. Only one survived, and that my son found. He soon got careless about it, but I nursed it, and brought it along to Bluffton, on my return here. The following year it was a splendid berry in every respect, but the year after it had to be moved, so that the next season it did not bear. About that time, I sent C. A. Green, of Clifton, N. Y., some plants. The following year we had the drought, (1881), which nearly used up all our strawberry plants. This last spring a year ago, we set out the plants that could be found alive, and they made a splendid growth. Last fall I gave them a good covering, so as to make sure of keeping them safe; but 2 inches of ice for weeks on top of the cover already had, was too much, and now where I should have ten thousand plants left, there are not two thousand sound plants left. So you see the James Vick, for that it is, will not yield me many dollars, either. But I am content, if it proves to be valuable, and if my friend Green makes a pile out of it, I am well satisfied.

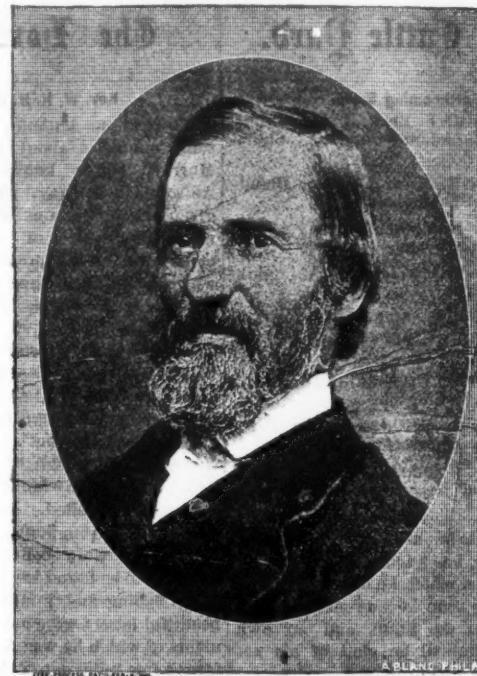
And last—one year ago last spring, one of my sons came down the hill with two seedling strawberry plants, which he dug up on the Indian burying ground. I planted them carefully, and in spite of the drought and heat of 1881, which killed outright all the others in that same ground, they made about one dozen fine plants. Last spring these were taken up and set in our regular patch. None on the place showed more vigor, and they bore some large, excellent berries, and so far ahead of the others, that the birds got them nearly all. In July I set out a row of young runners, one hundred feet long, between two rows of one Manchester, and the other Big Bole—plants of the same age, planted the same day, and nursed alike in every respect. To-day the new one has twice the number of plants that either of the others have, and it taken up and weighed, I believe would weigh twice as much as all the others together. The coming summer will tell the tale. It resembles Cumberland Triumph more than anything else. We called it Indian Hill at first, but it is now to go by the name of Daisy. A few plants of it have been sent far away, to test abroad, and I have it in three distinct soils here. If it proves valuable, there will be no great speculation in it for any one, for it is my intention to have a large stock of it, and send it out at prices so that every one can afford to have it. If the season proves a favorable one, I can have 5,000 plants by next fall.

And still there are some others on Montgomery Hill, that I marked last summer, while in fruit, in a clover field, that were really promising. But at this time, it takes a strawberry of remarkable qualities to pass muster. The Raspberry mania is just now at a high pitch.

As the season advances, I will give an occasional report in the RURAL WORLD in regard to all fruits raised here. Yours most truly,

SAMUEL MILLER.

Bluffton, Mo., March 22, 1883.



PORTRAIT OF JUDGE SAMUEL MILLER, THE HORTICULTURIST OF BLUFFTON, MO.

Congenital tastes lead men near together in spirit, who are far apart geographically. The writer feels acquainted with a horticulturist in the wilds of Oregon, far back from the railroad whilst, whom he has never seen, yet, in whose welfare he feels an interest. Judge Samuel Miller's home is on the banks of the Missouri river, twenty miles from a strawberry bed other than his own. Yet from his retreat, he sends out reports of new fruits that he is testing, that are widely copied by the rural press, and read with interest by horticulturists everywhere. In his garden are tested many of the new fruits from Ohio, Michigan, New York and other states often before many of the people of these states are aware of the existence of such varieties. Judge Miller is an enthusiast on the subject of fruit. He has spent much time and money in attempts to produce seedlings of value, among which are many that are now popular throughout the country. At our request, he has given a modest account of some of the fruits that he has produced which will be found in another column of this department.

**Carrots.**

Our farmers do not raise enough carrots. They make a horse's coat very slick. They should have good depth of soil, and fine tilth. Our farmers' wives do not fully appreciate the value of the carrot in cooking. Indeed, the liking for carrots is an acquired one. So is that for parsnips.

The writer remembers that he was obliged to cultivate a liking for green peas, which, as they were the old mushy, strong marrowfats, is not to be wondered at. But the carrot flavor, when liked, is a valuable addition to meats, to gravies, and to soups. The French and Germans eat it largely. The Queen of England always has carrots and turnips cooked with her boiled mutton.

**Plums Rotting.**

**COL. COLMAN:** Under the head of "Some new and desirable vegetables," signed by J. P. H., 'Ainsworth, Iowa, I noticed that he highly recommends Giant White Summer Stuttgart Radish. Where can seed be procured? I have some eight catalogues of leading seedsmen in different parts of the country; not one of them has the Missouri exhibit was regarded.

Mr. L. A. Goodman, from the committee on flowers, reported that plants in the greenhouse need an abundance of water and plenty of tobacco smoke to keep off the insects.

Mr. S. D. Gregg presented his report on vineyards, recommending an eastern or southern slope, and claiming special merit for the white and amber varieties of grapes for market.

Mr. W. G. Gano made a report on orchards, to the effect that the trees had passed through the severe winter without suffering damage to any considerable extent.

The report of the committee on stone fruits was then presented by Mr. G. Y. Espenlaub, recommending varieties of plums for market.

**REMARKS.**—The rot in the plum is a common and serious difficulty. It is frequently caused by a warm, moist, or rainy spell of weather. If you have a dry, favorable season this year, they may not be affected. We know nothing about the radish seed.

**Plums for Market.**

The Country Gentleman, in response to an inquiring correspondent, says in reference to the best plums for market:

"In making a selection, one of the first requisites is free growth, and the next, still more important, is productiveness. The variety among the purple plums which combines these two characteristics to the highest degree is the Lombard. The only objection is its moderate flavor. But the hardness of the tree, its growth, its abundant bearing, and the handsome appearance of the reddish purple fruit, give it pre-eminent advantages. Perhaps the next on the purple list will be the Bradshaw, a large, very showy plum, rather coarse, but when fully ripe of quite good quality. In some localities the tree is a good bearer, while in others it is only moderately so. Smith's Orleans is a strong grower and good bearer, but for profitable marketing we should place it a little below the two previously named. Pond's Seedling is a large, brilliant and showy plum, of moderate quality, and regarded by some as one of the best market sorts, but we have found it a good bearer. Among the yellow sorts, Prince Yellow Gage among the earlier, and Reine Claude de Bayav among the later, deserve the first place. Both are free growers and uniform bearers. Imperial Gage, a greenish-yellow variety, is worthy of being placed with them. A little lower down on the list we would place Bleeker's Gage, the tree a moderate grower, but great bearer, and the fruit of good but not very high quality. Some cultivators prefer Coe's Golden Drop to any other sort for market, but it has the objection of the rather slow growth of the tree, and the late ripening of the fruit at the North. When the seasons are long and warm, the large,

and still there are some others on Montgomery Hill, that I marked last summer, while in fruit, in a clover field, that were really promising. But at this time, it takes a strawberry of remarkable qualities to pass muster.

The Raspberry mania is just now at a high pitch.

As the season advances, I will give an occasional report in the RURAL WORLD in regard to all fruits raised here.

Yours most truly,

SAMUEL MILLER.

Bluffton, Mo., March 22, 1883.

Highly colored urine, with backache, headache and general debility, can invariably be traced to unnatural condition of the liver, which can be removed by using Home Sanative Cordial.

## COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD.

### Horticultural Notes.

The Mississippi Valley Horticultural society has already among its membership two ex-Governors, and we see that W. H. Ragan, of Indiana, the new secretary of the society, stands a good show of being the next Lieutenant Governor of his State. Thus, with three governors and an Earl for president, the society can point with pride to a number of distinguished men in its ranks.—P. M. K.

I never failed of success when I have used the grafting composition recommended in the following: "One part good beef tallow, two parts beeswax, four parts white, transparent resin; melt all together, turn into cold water, and work and pull it thoroughly, as shoemaker's wax. This composition is not so soft as to melt in warm weather, nor so hard as to crack in cold weather; but it gives as the tree grows. It is of great importance to have it of a right temperature, and well applied, else it will peel off in cold weather. While warm it should be pressed closely to all the wounded parts of stock and scion."

A new plan for training grapevines is to nail a piece of board across the top of the usual posts, five and one-half feet high. On the top of these boards are stretched three wires—one in the centre, over the posts, and one on each end of the arms. The whole is like the pole, crossbar, and wires of the telegraph. From the main trunk of the vine a branch is trained over the upper side of each wire, which branches may be pruned in the fall to any desired length. The advantages are, that the clusters hang below the wire, not tangled with the wood and foliage; there is a free circulation of air, drying the fruit quickly in the morning, preventing rot, and preserving the bloom; birds seldom creep down through the foliage, and cannot get to the wing beneath, to injure the fruit; if the grapes are not cut until after frost, the foliage protects the stems from becoming weakened; and there is air and light enough to allow of the successful cultivation of strawberries or vegetables between the vines.

Irrigation is an unexplored and comparatively unknown subject to the average farmer or fruit grower, and yet it has been occasionally demonstrated—though in a limited way—that a man who is, through this agency, prepared for the advent of a dry season, finds that a drought, to his neighbors, a misfortune, becomes to him a blessing. At the late fruit growers' meeting at New Orleans, a valuable paper on irrigation was read that led to a lively and interesting discussion relative to the cost and mode of applying water, spreading it on the parched fields, and the cost as compared with the results. Mr. Hale, a delegate from Connecticut, related the experience of his neighbor who in a dry season irrigated half an acre of strawberries. As a result he gathered from this space 7000 quarts of berries, selling the whole product at 35 cents per quart, showing to the credit of the half acre \$2,450. The cost in this case he stated was a mere trifle as compared with the profits arising from the cost of irrigating.

Thomas Meehan, in his last seed catalogue, just published, says that most failures with seed arise from not sowing in partial shade. If the hot sun bursts upon the seed-beds while the seeds are swelling, and cold follows, many may rot before the plants reach the surface. For large quantities, artificial arbors, tall enough to work under, are employed. For smaller quantities, brushwood, or the thin shade of cornstalks, or of a skeleton frame, answers well. Lattice frames may be employed to exclude birds. Many kinds of seeds, with experienced persons, do not require shade; but for others, shade is always recommended. Very early sowing is important. With seeds which do not grow till the second season, the ground should be kept clean and shaded the summer through. These hints will do to remember for next spring's operations.

The steady increase of orchards and fruit culture in the south has been very clearly established by the reports in connection with the late census. That there has been a constant spreading of this industry was very evident, but the steady enlargement has been confined to the southern States. Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, and Texas are the States that have made the greatest progress, while in small fruit culture Arkansas makes the best showing. Some of the northern States instead of showing additional orchards have retrograded and failed to renew many of the old plantings. Note has been made of the progress of this industry both north and south from 1870 to 1880 and it has been shown that the fruit crop, reduced to dollars was just ten times as much in 1880 as it was in 1870.

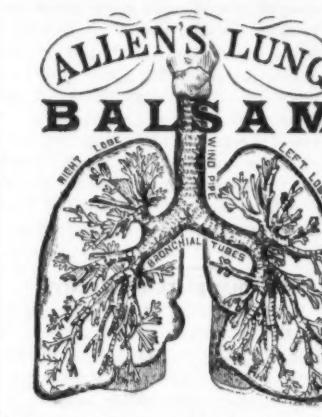
Speaking of the curculio, Prof. Riley says the plum curculio is found and easily shaken down from the tree, while the apple curculio hangs on and is dislodged with the greatest difficulty. The plum curculio transforms in the ground, the apple curculio in the fruit. Insects of this character can be trapped by laying pieces of bark or wood around the trees early in spring. The curculio will gather under them, and can be easily destroyed. The work of the curculio is principally done during the night; they work some also in daylight; but many more can be caught by the shaking-down process at evening and early in the morning. Shaking is the great and only efficient remedy yet discovered, and if faithfully performed once a day, from the time the fruit is formed until it is ripe, will probably save in most seasons more fruit than would be profitable to leave upon the tree. He recommends the same treatment for peaches as for the curculios.

In a recent French work on the philosophy of pruning the following rule is given: "The system is based on the fact that wood is formed by descending sap alone, a wound made on a tree can only become covered with healthy new wood when its entire surface is brought into connection with the leaves by means of the layer of young and growing cells formed between the wood and the bark. To make this connection it is necessary to prune in such a manner that no portion of the amputated or dead branch shall be left on the trunk. The cut should always be made close to and perfectly even with the outline of the trunk, without regard to the size of the wound thus made. This is the essential rule in all pruning and on its observance the success of the operation depends."

The summer meetings will be held as follows: Third Saturday in May, at L. A. Goodman's; July, at F. Holsinger's, near Rosedale; August, at J. C. Evans' in Clay county.

The society adjourned to meet at Judge Cravens' office the third Saturday in April.

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**THE GREAT REMEDY FOR CURING**

**Consumption, COUGHS, COLDS CROUP, AND OTHER THROAT AND LUNG AFFECTIONS.**

**It Contains no Opium in Any Form.**

**Recommended by PHYSICIANS, MINISTERS AND NURSES.** In fact by everybody who has given it a good trial. **It never fails to bring**

**Caution.** Call for **Allen's Lung Balsam**, and shun the use of all remedies without merit.

**As an Expectorant it has no Equal.**

**For sale by all Medicine Dealers.**

**A GOOD ACCIDENT POLICY**

**—TO HAVE IS—**

**PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER,**

**It brings Speedy Relief in all cases of Sprains and Bruises.**

**WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO'S IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR**

**A NEW DISCOVERY.**

**For several years we have furnished the Patent of America, an excellent artificial color, so numerous and so numerous that it has with great success everywhere receiving the highest and only prizes at both International, Dairy Fairs.**

**It is a patent and scientific chemical**

**which we have improved in several points, and now offer this new color as the best in the world.**

**It Will Not Turn Rancid. It is the Strongest, Brightest and Cheapest Color Made.**

**And, while prepared in oil, is so compound**

**that it is impossible for it to become rancid.**

**BEWARE of Imitations, and of all others who are liable to become rancid and spoil the butter.**

**If you cannot get the "improved" write us**

**to know where and how to get it without extra expense.**

**WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO, Burlington, Vt.**

**DARNELL'S PATENT FURROWER & MARKER**

**Patented in 1858.**

**It is a hand tool for**

**leaving a better row in either soft or hard ground, and a better marker**

**leaves the earth well pulverized at bottom of furrow, farts any width from 2½ to 5 feet, and from a mere**

**inch to six inches deep.**

**J. S. COLLMAN, Morestown, N.J.**

**"It far exceeds my expectations. If the tool is not of the real merit of this invention, it will be a great loss to the country."**

**H. E. COPE, Pres. Wash. Co. (N.Y.) Agr. Society.**

**H. W. DOUGHTEN Manufacturer, Morestown, Burlington Co. N. J.**

**CONSUMPTION.**

**I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use**

**any sore, ulcer, or tumor, that has been**

## COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD.

THIRTY-SIXTH YEAR.

BY NORMAN J. COLMAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT

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READERS of the RURAL WORLD, writing to or calling upon any one advertising in our columns, will do us a favor if they will say they saw the advertisement in this paper.

If weather prophets can tell what the weather is going to be why did not some of them foretell the present late, wet, cold spring. Here was a chance for Tice, Vennor or Wiggins to add immeasurably to their reputations.

THE proceedings of the Wisconsin Cane Growers' meeting have been published in a neat pamphlet by J. A. Field &amp; Co., of St. Louis, for free distribution, and any reader of the RURAL WORLD wanting a copy can obtain it by addressing them.

OATS, clover, potatoes are being planted much later this year than usual. They should go into the ground at once unless the soil is too wet. It hurts soil very much to be worked when wet. It should always crumble freely when turned over by the mold-board of the plow.

THIS is the season for tree planting. There is hardly a farm on which there should not be more or less trees planted every spring. So much has been said about the healthfulness of fruit, and its value for dietary purposes, that it is unnecessary to repeat it. Orchards and fruit gardens and well shaded lawns should be found on every farm, and additions should be made to them yearly. If it is only half a dozen new trees a year, it is an addition, and if this addition is kept up yearly, in time it will do much for a farm home. A farmer's home ought to be the most delightful place in the world, but it takes some work, some taste, some expense to make it so.

THIS is a late season. The weather has continued cold nearly a month later than last year. Even in Texas, where we were travelling ten days ago, we were told the season was unusually late. The trees were out in leaf, and there was quite fair grass for stock last spring at this date. But little plowing or planting has been done, and that which has been plowed and planted is none the better for it. It was well that we had an open winter and an early spring a year ago, or nearly half the stock would have starved—so poor provision is made for stock generally, in this latitude, and then the drought prevailing the summer before, so scarcely anything was laid by for stock. But the open winter and the early spring vegetation saved most of our domestic animals. The large corn crop last season has helped out our stock, and it has generally passed the winter in fair condition. If more attention were paid to pasture, and especially reserving winter pasture, it would be of great benefit to stock, and of great advantage to farmers. But here it is the first of April, and there is a vast amount of work to be done this month. Are the horses, plows, harrows, harnesses, planters, seed, hired men ready, so there need be no delay? Everything should now work like clock work. See that only the best plowing, seeding and cultivating are done. Let what work is done, be done in the best manner, and then there will be no cause for regret.

THE sheep breeders and the Shorthorn cattle breeders will be out in tolerable force at Sedalia, this week, but not one in ten will be there that ought to be present. Missouri is a great State, and while her climate and soil cannot be surpassed for the purposes of stock-raising her geographical position is unexcelled for supplying, with breeding stock, the great stock-raising sections on the south and west and north-west of her, extending to the Pacific coast. Missouri has every natural advantage that can be desired by the stock breeder. There are many intelligent, enterprising breeders of sheep and cattle in the State—but it would be of the greatest advantage to those engaged in the business if ten times as many would embark in the business, this very spring, as are now engaged in it. Raise plenty of choice stock here, and there will be plenty of buyers. Purchasers go where they know their wants can be supplied. If they can't buy of one breeder, they will go to others, till their wants are supplied. Generally, purchasers from a distance want to buy by the car-load, and they want to find enough stock to fill the car, and will pay extra prices even, to fill the car. What Missouri breeders need is more persons

engaged in the business. More farmers who have farms adapted to stock raising, should attend such conventions as are held at Sedalia, this week, to see and learn the business, and embark in it. The demand for fine sheep and cattle is constantly increasing. Missouri should become noted for her enterprising breeders of sheep and cattle; yes, and horses, swine and poultry. Let us all encourage the stock breeding interests of this State, and leave no stone unturned to have it stand at the head of her sister States in this branch of husbandry.

## OUR STATE UNIVERSITY.

The real friends of education throughout the State have cause to rejoice. The State Legislature has done a good part for the State University—noting more than it was proper to do; nothing more was absolutely required to be done to meet the wants of that institution. The necessity for the enlargement of the main university edifice has been so apparent to every one visiting it that it has quieted all opposition; even the legislators, who were "dyed in the wool" re-trimmers and reformers. The liberal appropriation for the enlargement of the university, and for other needed wants, speak well for the intelligence and liberality of our late law-makers. They have simply done an act of justice to this State institution. Every true Missourian should feel proud of this great educational institution, and should rejoice now that its power for doing a still greater service to the rising generation of the State has been increased. Those who have voted for these needed appropriations, and those who have faithfully labored "in season and out of season" to present the claims and necessities of the institution to our legislators, are deserving the thanks of every liberal-minded, right-thinking Missourian.

## BARREN COUNTIES.

There are cases of barrenness known to all farmers and stock raisers; and we have heard of barren trees and of barren wastes, but who ever heard of a barren county? Yet there are such things, and come to think of it, they are quite numerous; more so, much more so, than without reflecting one would imagine.

A gentleman from one of the counties in Missouri, on the line of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad, a subscriber for and advertiser in the RURAL WORLD was in this office on business one day last week, when in the course of a general conversation we enquired, How many of the farmers of your county take an agricultural paper? One in twenty? No, said he, not one in a hundred. What kinds of stock do they raise? None, or comparatively none.

What kinds of fruit? Very little of any kind. Well, what do they raise? A little corn, some tobacco, cut timber, go hunting and loaf round the house. Well are they contented and happy? Oh yes, they know no better and you know "where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise." But is the soil of your county capable of being utilized for better things by men of healthier minds and better training? Oh yes, there is none better. Our valleys are of the richest, and our hills as capable of producing blue grass as any farm in the state. Indeed for advanced farming, for sheep husbandry, for cattle raising and for general horticulture our county is as well provided with all the requisites of productiveness as any; but the people though peaceable and law abiding, are ignorant, thrifless, and comparatively shiftless; knowing little of a better state of things than exists among them, as little of what is going on in the great outside world and utterly careless and indifferent how it wags or who is on top.

Much more was said, but enough is quoted to give the reader an idea of what we mean by a barren county. And is it not barren? Not perhaps in the sense of being sterile or incapable of production, though it may just as well become that, but in that of being unfruitful and unproductive.

Verily, said we, you need missionaries as much as they of Central Africa though of perhaps a different character. You need fresh blood, immigration, men born to the farm, having experience and brains; men able to work and scornful of idleness, who would by one year's effort raise fifty where you now raise twenty or thirty bushels of corn to the acre. You need twenty or thirty thorough-bred bulls distributed through the county, half a dozen good stallions, fifty boars and as many rams. Get these and a good sprinkling of Northern immigration and in five years farming property would double in value, and the ignorant and shiftless be either compelled for very shame to do better or be driven to the wilds of less favorably situated counties.

Yes, was the remark, and even as it is, could we but introduce some good agricultural paper, and get them read, every subscription would add twenty-five cents a year to the value of farming land in the county. This is the first suggestion may look like exaggeration, but upon reflection will be found near the mark. Men cannot read a thorough-going agricultural paper full of other's experience and success, full of advertisements of new machinery and of all that the best farmers are using in the way of stock, without being more or less imbued with a spirit of enterprise and of emulation like thereunto, for in this as in other ways "like begets like."

Men of intelligence and of means, upon you devolves the pleasure of disseminating good in such counties, and you who have property for sale could by no means better employ a hundred dollars than by subscribing for one hundred copies of a good agricultural paper and sending them gratuitously to as many of the best of the farmers you have. They would form the best bundle of missionaria-tracts ever distributed, and do more to elevate, if not to evangelize your people than a hundred thousand dollars on the benighted of Africa or any other heathen country.

## ON HIS TRAVELS.

In the absence and without the knowledge of the recipient of the compliments hereafter quoted, we publish the following from the Austin (Tex.) *Daily Statesman*, the largest daily and weekly paper in Texas:Col. Colman, of COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, was among the strangers who left our city yesterday. The *Statesman* was pleased to have a call from this distinguished gentleman, who is one of the most earnest workers in the cause of improved agriculture and live stock production on the American continent. As an editor he has labored for over thirty years in the noble cause which he champions, while his bodily and intellectual vigor promises that his assumed duties are only partially fulfilled. His paper is one of the *Statesman's* most valued exchanges, and in contributing to its "Home, Farm and Ranch" department, we make the frank admission that the RURAL WORLD is freely drawn upon, and that it is indispensable for such purpose. The RURAL WORLD ought to have a large subscription in Texas, for it is now showing a most commendable interest in all here that pertains to agriculture and live stock. Col. Colman was invited to Texas to deliver an address before the stockmen's convention assembled last week at Fort Worth, and now with some capitalists from the northwest he is visiting various portions of the State."

## EVEN TO RUSSIA.

The RURAL WORLD is as truly rural and acceptable in Russia, Germany, England and other parts of the old world as in these United States. In January last we received orders for another subscription from Russia; this time it was from Charkow, and directed that the paper be sent to M. Hefferich-Sadet, Charkow, and that the account for same and extra postage be sent to his consignees in New York. This was done.

On Monday last we received the following letter from J. A. Field, &amp; Co., of St. Louis, which tells its own story. We have heretofore reported that firm as sending their manufactures to Palestine, to Australia, South America and India, and now their universal popularity is further evidenced by an order from Germany and another from Russia. Following is their letter:

RURAL WORLD: We received last week orders for Star Cane Mills and Stubbs Evaporators from Magdeburg, Germany. We have also made two shipments of Early Amber cane seed and one shipment of castor beans to this place this spring. Saturday last, we received an order from Charkow, Russia, for Star Cane Mills, Stubbs Evaporators and Big Giant Feed Mills, amounting to over \$1,000. Yours, J. A. FIELD &amp; CO.

Advertising in the RURAL WORLD pays.

## Now is the Time.

From the numerous advertisements of sales of horses and cattle found in our columns at this season of the year, it will be seen that large quantities of stock are to be offered for sale, and will necessarily change hands in the immediate future. It is indeed always the case at this season of the year, hence it becomes our duty to point to the fact that, now is the time when they who would lessen the load on their own labor and care, add value to their farms and make better provision for the future of themselves and their families to determine what they are going to do about it.

Are they to plow and plant, and cultivate and harvest as of yore, or seed their lands to grass and dispense with these? Are they, in other words, to continue the drudgery of grain farming for all time, or change to a more economical mode of making the farm stock do the work of cultivation and production?

It is true that crops once planted and properly cultivated, grow both night and day, when the farmer sleeps as well as when awake, but then, they are not being made into beef or mutton or pork. It is equally true that a farm properly set to grass, is set for years, and that cattle, and sheep and hogs are making it into a marketable commodity day and night, and too with perfect indifference as to whether plowing or sowing goes on during the day or not.

It is a fact that the most successful farmers of to-day are those who seldom raise a furrow or cultivate an acre of corn; that those who raise wool and mutton, pork or beef are adding to their acres and their fortunes yearly and are gradually getting to the top of the ladder. Corn and wheat and other crops must be raised it is true, and always will be; but that is no reason why all should do so. Corn and wheat will not bring in the market to-day one-half the profitable value that graded stock of any kind will, and the sooner we realize this fact and settle down to the business of putting it into practice the better it will be for ourselves and the farming community generally. This being true, attention may with propriety be directed to the sales to be made this spring. If nothing more can be done, by all means make sure of getting a thoroughbred sire; be it horse or bull, ram or boar; and in the meantime grade up what stock you have. This will, at least, add fifty per cent of value to the progeny so far as net profit is concerned, and that without the additional tax of one cent other than first cost of the sire.

## The Cattle Yard.

## Forthcoming Sales.

APRIL 10.—H. F. Burke, Fair Grounds, Camp Point, Adams Co., Ills., Short-horns.

APRIL 11.—R. Huston &amp; Son, Blandingsville, Ills., Shorthorns.

APRIL 12.—Strawther Givens, Abingdon, Ills., Shorthorns.

APRIL 13.—Enoch Hawkins, Abingdon, Ills., Shorthorns.

APRIL 12.—J. C. McFerran &amp; Co. and R. S. Veech, trotting horses, Fair Grounds, Louisville, Ky.

APRIL 19.—P. C. Kidd, trotting and other horses, Lexington, Ky.

APRIL 19.—L. Palmer, Dexter Park, Chicago, Ills., Shorthorns.

APRIL 25, 26 and 27.—Polled Angus, Galloway and Hereford cattle, Kansas City, Mo.

Col. R. E. Edmonson of Fayette county, Kentucky, has a long list of sales the coming season which he has very kindly sent us. Col. Bob is one of the best auctioneers in the State, and our own western people will be glad of his acquaintance by and by.

B. B. Groom lately of Clark County, Kentucky, has succeeded in forming a company of capitalists whose capital stock is two million dollars and whose business is that of cattle ranching in Texas. Already they have purchased 75,000 head of cattle and several hundred thousand acres of land and will become the largest stockmen in Texas. Such men as Ben Groom may be downed for a time but they are bound to come to the front and finally be found on the top.

The quantity of food needed by stock varies amongst animals of the same age and breed, and it necessarily varies to a greater extent among animals of different breeds. Upon this subject a farmer in England says it is sufficiently correct to reckon on a sheep consuming twenty-eight pounds of green food, an ox or cow 150 pounds, a calf forty pounds and a yearling eighty pounds daily. At this rate one ox or cow consumes as much as five sheep. The latter will require 10,220 pounds, or nearly twenty-five tons of green food, for its yearly maintenance.

## Advance in Price of Polled Aberdeen Cattle.

As shown by the public sale averages the advance in price of the polled Aberdeen or Angus in Scotland was over seventy-seven per cent, comparing 1881 with 1882. Last year there were public sales of 434 of these cattle at an average price of over £35, against an average of £31 for 396 animals in 1881. The average price of 100 cows, last year, was nearly £87. Rarely has so remarkable an advance in popularity been made by any breed of cattle, and present indications are that there is to be a still further advance. Caution must be used in basing estimates of prices on this side from these figures. The cost and risk of importation is greater than one who has not tried it would suppose.

## Cattle Packing in Chicago.

The annual report of beef and pork packing in Chicago, compiled by B. F. Howard, editor of the *Daily Commercial Bulletin*, shows the number of cattle slaughtered for the year ending with February, 1883, to have been 774,528 head, of which 351,053 were taken by city butchers and packers, and 420,528 for shipment to Eastern and European markets as dressed beef. It was only in 1874 that the first experiment was made of shipping fresh beef to the seaboard in refrigerator cars, and the success that has attended the effort is shown by the above, but rapid as has been its growth it is safe to say that it will show even faster strides in the future, as the most extensive preparations are being made for its expansion. The firm of Armour & Company have recently contracted for the construction of over \$600,000 worth of refrigerator cars, to be used expressly for their business, and the time is not distant when very few live cattle will be sent East for beef.

## Public Sales of Thoroughbred Cattle for 1883, by J. W. &amp; C. C. Judy, Auctioneers.

April 10.—R. F. Burke, Camp Point, Illinois.

April 11.—R. Huston &amp; Son, Blandingsville, Ills.

April 12.—Strawther Givens, Abingdon, Ills.

April 13.—Enoch Hawkins, Herman, Ills.

April 17.—H. Y. Attrill, Dexter Park, Ills.

April 18.—R. Gibson and R. Huston &amp; Son, Dexter Park, Ills.

April 25, 26 and 27.—H. M. H. Cochran, L. Leonard and Leonard Bros., Kansas City, Mo.

May 7.—John Burruss and others, Carrollton, Mo.

May 10.—C. M. Gifford &amp; Sons, Manhattan, Ks.

May 16 and 17.—Clay and Clinton Co.'s Breeders' Association, Plattsburg, Mo.

May 22.—H. F. Brown and others, Minneapolis, Minn.

May 23.—Jas. Morgan and others, West Liberty, Ia.

May 29.—A. L. Hamilton, Dexter Park, Ills.

May 30.—The Hamiltons, Dexter Park, Ills.

May 31.—T. Corwin Anderson, Dexter Park.

June 1.—Williams &amp; Hamilton, Dexter Park, Ills.

June 5.—J. H. Spears, Springfield, Ills.

June 6.—S. E. Prather &amp; D. W. Smith, Springfield, Ills.

June 7.—Pickrell, Thomas and Smith, Harrisburg, Ills.

June 8.—E. M. Goff, Sweetwater, Ills.

June 13.—S. F. Lockridge, Greencastle, Ind.

June 14.—A. S. Bryan &amp; Son, Green-

castle, Ind.

June 20.—James Cook, Orion, Ills.

June 21.—J. H. Lafferty, Norwood, Ills.

Nov. 22.—Raub &amp; Earl, Chicago, Ills.

Nov. 23.—M. H. Cockran, Chicago, Ills.

Talula, Ills., March 20, 1883.

## The Horseman.

## Rev. W. H. H. Murray.

While at San Antonio, Texas, we made some enquiries about Rev. W. H. H. Murray, better known, perhaps, as Adirondack Murray. This name was given him on account of the letters he wrote descriptive of the Adirondack mountains. While preaching in Boston, which he did for a long term of years, drawing large congregations, and gaining much notoriety, on account of the excellence and character of his sermons, he was in the habit of spending his vacations among the Adirondacks in trout fishing, deer hunting, etc., and his letters describing the scenery and these sports were of a high literary character, and the descriptive ability displayed has been rarely exceeded. These letters were published throughout America and Europe and were collected in a book which is to be found in most libraries.

But fishing and hunting and writing beautiful letters were not the only amusements of which he was fond. He had a farm a few miles out of Boston, and he was passionately devoted to fine horses and bred them. He wrote large volume on "The Perfect Horse," which most horsemen possess and which on account of his highly descriptive ability, and his consummate use of language was made as attractive as a novel. It is a good book for any one to read, and a



## The Home Circle.

## EDUCATION.

A man of one idea read,  
That wisdom from the earth had fled.  
Said he, a most propitious time,  
The heavenly mind 'twere basset crime  
To keep aloof from wisdom's lore,  
And all its beauties not explore.  
'Tis Education moulds the mind,  
And wisdom teaches how to find.  
'Tis true, the body's forces weak,  
In plainest terms they speak.  
The weakest child must wisdom learn  
And sluggish matter's wants thus spurn.  
Suppose the body slowly sinks,  
The mind in splendor sweeter thinks.  
Exalt we must, the nobler part,  
With Education's ev'ry art.  
Of noblest parts, are we composed,  
Of body, pris'ner mind inclosed.  
Supremely foolish, heedless acts,  
Who lives forgetful of these facts.  
To each a proper care extend,  
And from excess, the soul defend.  
We may unmannish never live,  
To frailest body, nothing give.  
The ancients understood their man,  
From tender childhood, wisdom's plan.  
The child was taught the arts of life,  
His part to cut, in daily strife.  
But now—the child is steady crammed,  
With knowledge undigested, rammed.  
On wits, through wicked life, must only thrive,  
And naught, from Education had, derive.  
—Rev. Geo. A. Watson.

## THOSE LETTERS.

I burned his letters one by one;  
But my courage failed at last,  
And I snatched two, scorched and yellow,  
Where the fire's breath had passed.  
I could not, could not burn those two,  
For it filled my heart with pain;  
And I love them for the old times' sake,  
That will never come again.  
They used to call me beautiful,  
I was nothing of the kind;  
But then such thought will often  
Enter into one's mind;  
And it's still a sort of pleasure,  
Very mournful though it be,  
To know he once could think such thoughts,  
And write such words to me.  
But I love him all the more for what he has  
done beside.  
But then, he was so different—if we had only  
died.  
When we traveled in life's pathway,  
Ever onward side by side;  
And yet how can I wish him to have suffered  
in my stead:  
I think, then, it would have grieved him,  
To hear that I was dead.  
I have nothing to forgive him;  
Still he very soon forgot.  
Men have much to do and think of,  
That we girls have not.  
A man has little thought to spare  
For his own chosen wife.  
Women's minds are very narrow,  
And a girl's love is her life.  
They say I should forgive him;  
I would not if I could.  
But since my love has left me,  
I have tried hard to be good;  
And his name is ever on my lips,  
When I pray to God above—  
Oh, surely I may pray for one  
I can never cease to love.  
The names of those two persons,  
Perhaps you would like to know;  
The lady's name is H. V. S.,  
And the gentleman's name is Joe.  
—H. V. S., Belleville, Ill.

## A Pennsylvania Lassie.

DEAR EDITOR: I have spent the evening reading the Home Circle department of the RURAL WORLD and like the letter from Sophie very much. It is very pleasant to hear a lady talk, whose mind runs in the channel that her's appears to. She says she thinks that with such a large circulation as the RURAL WORLD has, there ought to be a dozen or more ladies to fill its Home Circle page weekly.

I think, when the editor is kind enough to furnish the space we should make use of it. However, I hope to see it some day as good as Sophie could desire, and the page devoted to the best interest of all who read its bright and cheery columns. Both old and young should contribute their brief and chatty letters and, instead of calling on others, do their own quota of the work as a beginning. Here is mine, from one who is anxious to have the Home Circle prosper.

Shiremanstown, Pa.

## Orange Blossoms From Plum Trees.

DEAR FRIENDS: Having been admitted into the Circle, I congratulate myself on my good fortune. After having so much dark, gloomy weather, I am truly glad to note the great change, which has brought us such fair, bright days and beautiful moonlight nights. Violets are out in full force, nearly all kinds of fruit trees in full bloom, grass is springing up, and buds are beginning to open into leaves, and soon full-robbed spring will be upon us, with all its loveliness. Spring, to me, is the most charming season of the year. Paulus, your essay on Byron was highly appreciated as a good production. My Papa is a great admirer of Byron, thinks him one of the most (as papa says) towering, grandiloquent, soul-inspiring poets that ever lived and wrote. I have never read his works, but his "Apostrophe to the Ocean," found in school books, is a fine specimen of the ability of a great writer. Papa thinks that "Gray's Elegy," with Bon Ami's ascribed monotony and unvarying rhythm, deepens and fastens the interest of a reader who can truly appreciate it; poetry, until one wishes, when he has read it, that there was just a little more of it. I have read Tupper's "Proverbial Philosophy," part of Cowper's Task, and some other authors including Poe's works; oh, what a strange, melancholy writer! All his effusions seem to bear but one strain (like his Raven), an unearthly weird sameness that is suggestive of ghosts, ghouls, and bogoblins. But I only intended to thank Paulus for his very readable paper, and not to descant upon poets or poetry. Girls if you should need a nice bridal wreath soon, let me know, and I will send you one from our plum orchard. We have a very large orchard of plums, and it occurs to me that nature never furnished prettier, purer white blooms, than the flowers that

open on the long straight twigs of the wild goose plum. No pun intended on the goose part of it. So Idyll has a sweet little namesake in Texas. I, too, think Idyll is a pretty name. Since Spring has commenced, where is Birdie? Paulus, did you let Little catch her? Idyll, we are delighted with Prof. Hussman's account of California.

ONEDA ORLENA.

Little Rock, Ark.

## Jinks on Whisky.

DEAR CIRCLE:—After reading so many nice pieces in the dear Circle, I have concluded to write a brief letter. I hope I will escape the severe criticisms of Bon Ami, and others. I admire Daisy Dell's style very much, would indeed be glad to see, at least, one-half of the letters each time from the ladies. I attended church a few Sundays ago, and heard the eloquent minister make a prediction that reminded me of Lloyd Guyot's assertion when he said that in fifty years it will be government against communism. Lloyd Guyot says: "This Government is arrayed against whisky." I can't understand why he thinks so. I do not remember any account where a government has ever been in jeopardy on the grounds he asserts. The strongest governments that exist to-day, or ever have existed, have tolerated the use. Considering that governments a good deal weaker than ours have withstood the influence, I think it but reasonable to suppose there is not much danger of ours. If I am wrongly informed I will thank some one to place me right. I do not think he is altogether correct when he says, that "prohibition will triumph." So long as intoxicating drinks are manufactured, just so long will certain individuals obtain and use them. I believe it is unconstitutional to prevent the necessary evil from being made. It is a necessary evil that cannot possibly be done away with. That can be established beyond a doubt, I am satisfied. It is drawing a great many men to an "untimely grave," I will admit, but, on the other hand, to stop its circulation will bring many to the same grave. It is indispensable in making the most important medicines; it is itself a medicine. It would be unjust and inhuman to deprive the unfortunate sick of the articles necessary to restore them to health. I speak from experience when I say that had not been for whisky, I believe I would be dead. I hope when the members read this they will not think I frequently "look upon the wine when it is red." I speak what I think, and always hope to be able to write what I think; hence this. I would be glad to hear others on this subject. JINK.

## "Let's Go Over to John Tonies."

When the would-be young men of this neighborhood get together at Church, Sunday School, Singing or Literary meetings they say, "Let's go over to John Tonies'." Why, what do they mean by "let's go over to Tonies?" To give its meaning in a nutshell it is this: for twenty cents they can get one gallon of cider, and I am informed that it takes just one quart to make one of them as drunk as he wishes to be; and he wishes to get drunk enough to be wild, to stagger and yell like a hog, and then get down and wallow like a hog and vomit like a dog. To analyze it, they are first fools, then devils, then hogs, then dogs. These are some of the characteristics or attributes of drunkards. You will see by the foregoing that if our young man wants to be a fool, a beast or demon, by going over to Tonies it will cost him only five cents. Dirt cheap, is it not? Any one who can't afford to get drunk, when doing so will only cost him five cents, is not to be pitied; if he never enjoys that luxury. It is the prevailing fashion with young men nowadays in this part of free America, though they are the sons of Christian parents, brought up in Sunday School, to carry a jug of cider, or beer, of whisky, when they go to any kind of gathering, be it to Church, Sunday School or other entertainments. Jugs and bottles are getting to be as great a nuisance as hoop skirts and paper collars used to be. You can see this along the highway, also near our school and Church houses, in our fields and wood lots.

The peach buds are badly injured, it was done with the sleet. We have none to spare. Everybody and his neighbor will grow tomatoes here this year, provided they do not get frosted. A goodly number have already been frosted and if three-fourths of what are left should meet the same fate there would be more money realized on the crop than there will be if none are lost. It is quite cold to-day; about 22 with some snow. Yesterday it was 70.

UNCLE JOHN.

## Ralph Waldo Emerson.

I promised, sometime ago, to furnish a sketch of the life and writings of Ralph Waldo Emerson, whose works I had just begun to read. He was born in Boston, May 25, 1803. His father was a Unitarian clergyman. He takes his descent back to the days of King John, and came of a long line of Protestant preachers. He was one of several brothers—all men of promise and genius, who died early, and whose loss he deplores in one of his poems, as the "strong, star-bright companions" of his youth. For a time he was a clergyman in Boston. Noted for his amiability, strict morality, attention to duties, he was the idol of his congregation, although he was not, as a preacher, generally popular. From conscientious motives he left his farm in the "Old Minster State," and from thence, save to lecture, he seldom issued until his pilgrimage to England. He went twice across the ocean, and his essays on England and the English people are very fine.

He has told us, as no one else could, of the death of an idolized son. One who was personally acquainted with him speaks of him thus: "His manners were those of one who has studied the graces of the woods and learned his bow from the bend of the pine. He was a great man, gracefully disguised under sincere modesty and simplicity of character.

His essays are very comprehensive,

and teach the great practical lessons of faith, hope, charity and self-reliance.

He says through all "Trust thyself,"

"Dare to be true."

Many sincere spirits who have no sympathy with Emerson's surmised opinion yet honor him as an earnest, honest, gifted man, "struggling indeed in a most alien element, yet faithful to the mission with which he deems himself interested." His writings are full of mingled originality and triteness. His object of love is man. He believes that creation is but one vast symbol of man. He is a true poet, and his style has much classic elegance about it, his teachings are pure idealism—he believes that man's closeness to God is in proportion to his nearness to nature. He is by some deemed the most powerful and philosophic writer America ever produced. He died April 27, 1882, at Concord, Massachusetts.

not verify the facts in the case. If they do, why did he not show wherein. It is a very easy matter to make assertions, but an entirely different thing to prove them. Senator Coke, of Texas, indulged in just such extravagant expressions, with the exception that he very nearly duplicated Observer's figures, and yet, the votes of Senators Brown, Barrows, Davis and others of that party on the recent tariff bill showed them to be unjust with the people, or else it gave the denial to Coke's statement. Observer says it is unconstitutional. Let that correspondent read up before making any such extravagant assertion; not only read the Constitution, but consult the writings of such men as Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Washington, Garfield, Maynard and a host of others, and perhaps he will be wiser. He also says it is prohibitory. The \$193,000,000 as import duties shows that its prohibitory character hurts no one, but gives us sufficient revenue to enable us to pay our honest debts, and save up from direct taxation in order to meet the expenditures of the government. I am a farmer and have studied this matter for myself, perhaps, with as little bias as any one could have done, and I am not going to believe any such declarations as put forth by Observer, as I know better. Now, then, if Observer thinks he has a case let him go to work and prove his position tenable, and not make assertions and then call on some one to disprove them.

FRANK.

Wilson County, Kansas.

## CHAFF.

A revised translation of the New Testament in Swedish will be published next year.

Every man who admires a clean buggy and light running wagon, uses Wise's Axle Grease.

Two Boston girls paid their way through college by doing washing and ironing on their evenings.

Shropshire & Moore, Palmyra, Mo., say: "We are selling Brown's Iron Bitters, daily, and find that it gives universal satisfaction."

The two-cent check stamp yielded an annual revenue of \$2,500,000. The tax will cease July 1.

A bill is to be introduced into the Dominion Parliament to resist Chinese immigration into British Columbia.

NOT DESERVING OF SYMPATHY.—Persons who will persist in dying by inches with dyspepsia and liver disease when Simmons Liver Regulator is an unfailing remedy for these maladies.

JANESVILLE, IOWA:—Brown's Iron Bitters is given by using BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. In the Winter it strengthens and warms the system; in the Spring it enriches the blood and conquers disease; in the Summer it gives tone to the nerves and digestive organs; in the Fall it enables the system to stand the shock of sudden changes.

## DARBY'S

## Prophylactic Fluid.

For the prevention and treatment of Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Small Pox, Yellow Fever, Malaria, etc.

Free use of the Fluid will do more to arrest and cure these diseases than any known preparation.

## DARBY'S PROPHYLACTIC FLUID,

A safeguard against all pestilence, infection and epidemic.

## Also, as a Gargle for the Throat, As a Wash for the Person; And as a Disinfectant for the House.

## A CERTAIN REMEDY AGAINST ALL CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

It neutralizes at once all noxious odors and gases. Destroys the germs of disease and septic (putrid) matter, floating imperceptible in the air, or such as have effected a lodgment in the throat or on the person.

A certain remedy against all contagious cases.

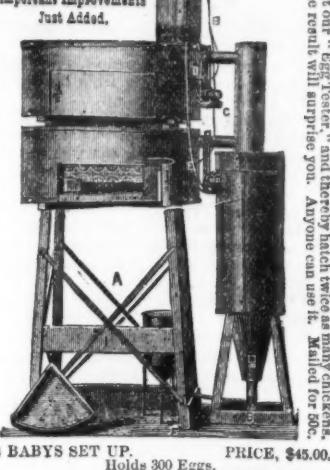
Perfectly harmless, used Externally or Internally.

## J. H. ZELIN &amp; CO., PROPRIETORS,

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, PHILA.

Price, 50c per bottle; pint bottles, \$1.

Important Improvements Just Added.



2 BABYS SET UP. PRICE, \$45.00.  
Holds 300 Eggs.

COLD MEDAL AWARDED

## Axford's National Incubator,

AT TORONTO EXHIBITION, 1879.

## 40 Public Exhibitions!

179 Chicks out of 180 Eggs!

Self-Regulating, Durable, Practical and Easily Understood. Will Hatch where none other will.

Need not "regulate a room" to insure success.

Address: AXFORD & BEO., Chicago, Ill.

## New Life

is given by using BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

In the Winter it strengthens and warms the system; in the Spring it enriches the blood and conquers disease; in the Summer it gives tone to the nerves and digestive organs; in the Fall it enables the system to stand the shock of sudden changes.

JANESVILLE, IOWA:—Brown's Iron Bitters is given by using BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

In the Winter it strengthens and warms the system; in the Spring it enriches the blood and conquers disease; in the Summer it gives tone to the nerves and digestive organs; in the Fall it enables the system to stand the shock of sudden changes.

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April 5, 1883.

## COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD.

7

## The Dairy.

## The Jersey.

Many of our country friends are learning that of all domesticated stock, the grand little Jersey is the animal to have around the house; not only for her usefulness, but for her general docility and beauty, too. One of the largest herds of Jerseys now in the West, commenced in this way: A gentleman in the city had built himself a house six miles from town, stood it back two hundred yards from the road, on a gentle elevation, made a nice lawn all round, and sowed it in blue, mixed with other grasses, to the extent perhaps of six acres; planted it with evergreen and other shade trees, and generally made of the place one beautiful to behold and live in; a retirement from city hurry, scurry and bustle, and a quiet nook in which to enjoy wife and family, and all the aesthetic surroundings of wealth, refined taste, comfort and culture.

The babies came, the grass and shade trees grew, the little ones loved the lawn, and the parents saw that one thing was wanting, a contrast with and a plaything for the bright and beautiful children.

He, a man of business and of wealth, found that his little ones needed something of animated nature to associate with, to fondle and to care for, and very soon determined on the graceful, fawn-like and useful little Jerseys. No sooner thought of than acted on, and an order was sent for six Jersey heifers, well-bred in themselves, and all bred again, as became their merits.

The order was filled, and the buyer accompanied them to their future home, to see them cared for en voyage, and safely housed and homed.

When we were last on that lawn, the two hundred acre farm that surrounded it exhibited no less than one hundred head of the best Jersey cattle in America, and these, with the exception noted, and an importation from Jersey of six head, all came from the first purchase, in less than eight years.

To say nothing of the bulls sold, and the amount realized for butter (always sold all the year round for fifty cents per pound), this increase exhibited a very good nest egg for the wealthy city banker, besides affording an opportunity for his children growing up with the prettiest little pets in the world.

What one man can do, is, to say the least, within the bounds of possibility of another; and whilst we say this in behalf of the Jersey, the same may be said of any other stock. Cared for and properly utilized, any one of our domesticated animals may be made to do the same thing, but the Jersey is a thing of beauty and usefulness, and a joy forever; and the day has come when no good farmer can afford to say the Jerseys are of no account.

## A Milk House.

There are plenty of poor milk-houses about the country as well as many good ones. Here is a plan outlined by the correspondent sent to the *Indiana Farmer*:

Our well was quite near our house and we bought and erected a wind-mill pump. Then we built a kitchen inclosing the pump. A large tank is by the side of the pump, and two pipes extend from the bottom of the tank. One goes to the barn and the other to milk-house immediately by the side of the kitchen. The pipe that goes to the milk-house is resting in notches cut in the sleepers of the kitchen floor, and the floor laid over it. At the other end is a cemented trough in the milk-house. The milk-house is 10x8 feet in the clear, with a double wall, perhaps fifteen inches through, enclosed and filled in with sawdust. The milk-house is plastered inside and the cemented trough extends on one side and end, and is wide enough to hold two pens side by side. When we wish water in the trough all we have to do is to pull out a pin and let it run in. And if it is not wanted we let it run across the road through a pipe that goes to our land. There should be a waste pipe so that the water will not flood the milk. We have had this milk house three years, and at no time has milk frozen in it. Our cellar is not used now for milk, as we so much prefer this arrangement. It saves the women thousands of steps, for it is used as a pantry too. We husbands cannot be too careful to save our wives, and make every effort to provide them with conveniences.

Those who do not wish to have a wind mill can make a milk house if so desired. Do not sink it any in the ground. Make a solid foundation and it will keep out the cold. Perhaps the first summer it will not be satisfactory, as the sawdust is liable to heat. We put ours on the bare floor and shoveled it around, and thought that we had it dry. Yet it heated; but it was all right when it got over that which was not until winter. It is cooler in summer than our cellar is. But the great advantage is that it is right by the kitchen. Whoever builds one should not put it off from the house some distance, so that the women will have to go out of doors to get to it.

## Why Should We Breed Holsteins?

Holland, the home of this breed of cattle, has for many hundreds of years been noted as occupying the first place in the dairy products of the world. And its cattle have been acknowledged as the most perfect for the production of milk, butter, cheese and beef combined.

Farmers raise hogs to make money, and the process that will yield the greatest profit is the best to pursue. No farmer can raise hogs at a profit who does not have a good pasture of blue-grass or clover for them to run in from May until November. The sows must have rings in their noses to keep them from rooting out the clover. As soon as the pigs are old enough to wean they may be shut up in a pen and fed corn until the sows are dried up, and then the pigs can be put in the pasture again. I have a feeding lot of ten or twelve acres, with running water in it most of the time. I plant ten acres to corn and have one acre of artichokes. As soon as the frost kills the artichokes I turn all my hogs in together, having first gradually accustomed them to a corn-feed, for their feed must not be changed suddenly. The rings must be taken from the noses of the old hogs so they can get the artichokes.

"BUCHU-PAIBA."—Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney, Bladder and Urinary diseases. \$1. Druggists.

their pastures grazed the most famous cattle man ever knew. An ox often weighed more than 2000 pounds. Butter and cheese were exported to the annual value of £1,000,000. The farmers were industrious, thriving and independent. Our heifers at one year old often weigh 700 to 800 lbs., at two years old, 1000 to 1200 lbs., and cows at maturity, 1200 to 1600 lbs. Their milk records are the highest, ranging from 4000 to 5500 quarts per year by heifers with their first calves, and 6000 to 9000 quarts per year for mature cows.

During the milking season it is hard to keep Holstein cattle in high flesh; but when dry they take on flesh rapidly, and the fat is nicely distributed among the lean. They have been thoroughly tested from Maine to California, and as far south as Georgia, and everywhere have proven successful. No other breed has ever made such rapid progress in the favor of practical farmers as the Holsteins. I think in the next 15 years it will outnumber any other improved breed in America. I owned a bull that weighed 1100 pounds at 12 months old, and 1800 pounds at two years old, and used him in a herd of 20 cows during the last year I owned him. Am confident at five years old he will weigh 3000 pounds.

## John J. O'Fallon's Jerseys.

This gentleman, one of the wealthy citizens of St. Louis County, commenced the Jersey breeding business in 1867 by the purchase of Corona bred to Capt. T. T. Turner's bull Clive 307, and all the animals in his herd are descended from her. He has since used Master 723, Sir Archie 3015, Thomas With 4267, and Ashton 8014, a son of Uprao 4609, dam Forty Winks 10034.

In the course of his breeding business, Mr. O'Fallon has taken considerable pride in the development of the Jersey interest in St. Louis County, a very successful competitor at our great fair and many of his animals have gone throughout the state and been made the foundation of other notable and successful herds. He has bred for butter and many of his animals have made records. He has no females for sale, but his young bulls will be found desirable animals.

## The Family Cow.

Their is probably no animal that responds to good and kindly treatment more or better than the family cow, at the same time there are few animals treated with less consideration. Is the weather wet, cold, or muddy; does it sleet or snow, rain or shine, the family cow is expected to provide for herself and the family too, without shed or shelter, and that gathered from the scanty pasture around the house lot or farm yard. This is not man's inhumanity to man, but his inhumanity to his best four footed friend.

## The Pig Pen.

## What Becomes of our Hogs.

The many farmers distributed over the West who raise from dozen to a hundred hogs and then send them to market little think of the vast aggregate of that product, or its immense value to the country. From the thirty-fourth annual report of the Cincinnati Price Current issued last week we get the following facts: It shows the western packing for the past winter to have been 6,132,212 hogs against 5,747,760 last.

Year's increase 384,452; averaging a net weight 313 62-100 pounds; increase 3 46-100 pounds. The yield of lard shows a decrease of 10 1-100 pounds per hog. Pork produced shows an increase of 110,000 barrels. Stocks of product in the West March I showed an increase of 33,500 barrels pork; 33,000,000 pounds meat and a decrease of 22,700 barrels lard, compared with the same date last year. Concerning the prospect for summer packing reports received show an average of 2 per cent. increase, but the *Price Current* thinks this is an underestimate, and that 10 per cent increase may be expected, and possibly 25 per cent. The total packing for the twelve months in the West was 9,242,999 hogs, against 10,551,449 the preceding year.

I tried thoroughly the plan of keeping old sows to raise pigs, but found it an expensive way of getting a stock of pigs. It proving a losing business to raise hogs except for family use, I gave up the thought of raising them to sell. After about ten years getting along in this way, a pair of White China pigs were given to me. I found that they would fatten at any age, but were rather small for the market we then had accessible by rail, at Waterloo. I produced a litter of eight or ten Poland China shoats, and, having by this time a good hog-pasture of blue-grass and clover, began to raise hogs to some profit. I abandoned raising wheat to sell, and went to raising cattle and hogs—feeding up all the grain I raised, and often buying considerable. I quit keeping old sows over; and now would not be caught raising more than one litter from a sow. I manage to have all my sows farrow in May, and then they will be a year old by the time they drop their litter. I select the choice sows for breeders, and fatten all the rest with the barrow pigs, selling at about a year old, making my pigs average from 250 to 280 pounds. As soon as the sows which raise pigs are through suckling, they are fed for the winter market, and I hardly ever fail making them go to 380 to 400 pounds average.

Farmers raise hogs to make money, and the process that will yield the greatest profit is the best to pursue. No farmer can raise hogs at a profit who does not have a good pasture of blue-grass or clover for them to run in from May until November. The sows must have rings in their noses to keep them from rooting out the clover. As soon as the pigs are old enough to wean they may be shut up in a pen and fed corn until the sows are dried up, and then the pigs can be put in the pasture again. I have a feeding lot of ten or twelve acres, with running water in it most of the time. I plant ten acres to corn and have one acre of artichokes. As soon as the frost kills the artichokes I turn all my hogs in together, having first gradually accustomed them to a corn-feed, for their feed must not be changed suddenly. The rings must be taken from the noses of the old hogs so they can get the artichokes.

## The Poultry Yard.

## All Others.

Herewith we give the experience of an amateur in poultry breeding and it suggests a point we have long thought of making. The readers of the RURAL WORLD are all breeders of poultry, all therefore have experience either in management, in breeds, in feeding, in winter or summer management, in the construction of houses and their modes of handling; their successes or failures would form interesting reading to all the other readers of the paper.

What do our friends say? Shall we have a department more largely devoted to their individual homes and tastes, their successes etc., and thus make it as much home department as the Home Circle itself.

Just now we have in mind a gentleman and his wife who are about to erect a poultry house and who would like to have the suggestions of those who have made a success of buildings of that character. Shall we hear from some good ones? And shall we also hear from our readers on poultry work as a whole?

## An Amateur's Experience.

COL. COLMAN: I have long enjoyed the pleasure of perusing your valuable journal, and while every part has been of interest, my chief pleasure has been derived from the horticultural and poultry departments, especially the latter, as they are the only fields in which I can exercise my talents, owing to limited space and other employment. Some years since, suffering from extreme physical and mental depression, I purchased six Jersey heifers, and a son of six head, all came from the first purchase, in less than eight years.

To say nothing of the bulls sold, and the amount realized for butter (always sold all the year round for fifty cents per pound), this increase exhibited a very good nest egg for the wealthy city banker, besides affording an opportunity for his children growing up with the prettiest little pets in the world.

What one man can do, is, to say the least, within the bounds of possibility of another; and whilst we say this in behalf of the Jersey, the same may be said of any other stock. Cared for and properly utilized, any one of our domesticated animals may be made to do the same thing, but the Jersey is a thing of beauty and usefulness, and a joy forever; and the day has come when no good farmer can afford to say the Jerseys are of no account.

## CONSUMPTION.

is a disease we all dread. It often carries its victim to an untimely grave. How important, then, for those who cherish life and health to prevent that disease in its early stages. Every Cold or Cough should be treated with ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM. There is no better remedy.

Of course we went through the usual experience of disappointment and sorrow in losing valuable fowls by disease and being swindled by dishonest fellows calling themselves "breeders," but the price was not greater than for other useful knowledge, and will not be regretted by one obtaining it. For, strange as it may sound to some persons, fowls must be understood and properly handled if they are to be a source of pleasure and profit as well as other stock, and if any one has the taste and inclination to acquaint themselves with the requirements they will never forego the luxury of fresh eggs and broilers if they have a few rods of spare ground, as they can have fresh eggs in abundance right through the coldest winters, and a good broil or roast at pleasure. And now a few words in regard to management that has secured uniform success with me. Those with small enclosures should not attempt to keep what are called high-flyers if they desire the friendship of their neighbors. Asiatics are the kind, and I prefer the Light Brahmans, they need no enclosures, as thirty-five years of popularity has established their reputation. But choose for yourself. Without attempting to particularize, I will point out the principal reefs on which, in my judgment, so many poultry barks are stranded. 1st, taking everybody's advice, forgetting that a man may be a successful breeder and not much of a writer. 2nd, Getting the wrong breed for the locations and conditions. Some are impatient of confinement, and will not thrive under such circumstances. 3d, Crowding, untidiness and imperfect food. Those who make no provisions for their fowls' comfort during such a winter as the past, leaving them to pick up what they could get, ought not to expect much and usually are not disappointed. I have a farmer friend who with a hundred and fifty hens scarcely got an egg through the coldest days of winter, while with less than two dozen pullets hatched in March and April, we had more than needed for home use, and disposed of the remainder at the highest market price, because while his were in close, comfortable quarters, digging in the sand and gravel for their oats and screenings; and this is one of the principal secrets of success, make them scratch for every bit of grain they get and the muscles will develop and the respiration be strong and you need have no great fear of disease.

But in conclusion, for some may consider this a great deal of fuss for a feather, but be tolerant, my friend, I know a good Doctor of Divinity who will turn from profound reflections to admire the pencilings of a Brahman, and must this be considered a weakness, or rather a spirit akin to that infinite wisdom that notes the falling of a sparrow? But if I have stimulated a thought on this subject by those who might be benefitted, I am content. J. W. PLUMMER, Fulton, Mo., March 26, 1883.

## BILIOUSNESS AND BILIOUS PATIENTS.

Pertaining to Bile, Bilious Symptoms, Bilious Temperaments.—The Remedy.

The Bilious, is a disorder of the human system. A technical definition of the term is this: "pertaining to the bile; disordered in respect to the bile; as, a bilious patient; dependent on an excess of bile; as, bilious temperament; bilious symptoms."

The word bile, when employed in the sense in which it is to be understood in this article, signifies, according to the dictionaries, "a yellow, greenish, bitter, viscid, nauseous fluid secreted by the liver." "Any derangement of the bile at once manifests itself in great bodily discomfort, in loss of appetite, and in debility," recently remarked an author of a valuable treatise upon this subject.

The same writer further adds: "Some of the following symptoms are usually prominent: Pain in the right side, which is very sensitive to pressure. The pain will sometimes appear to be located under the shoulder blade. There is also

irregular appetite, flatulence, a sense of fulness in the region of the stomach, and, sooner or later, the skin and whites of the eyes become yellow, the stools clay-colored and the urine yellow, depositing a copious sediment." The balance of this too familiar train of ills needs no further mention here. The bilious is, as will be seen, an affliction of great magnitude, and of varied forms of direct and indirect appearance. The disease is no respecter of persons or localities. Its deadly and implacable enemy is found in

## KIDNEY-WORT.

It acts on the liver and kidneys at the same time, and by its mild but efficient cathartic effects moves the bowels freely. The morbid poisons that have been the cause of all this disease and suffering will be thrown off; new life will be infused into every organ, and nature, thus aided will soon restore the patient to health.

Physicians of repute and standing, men who are honored for their probity, and respected and trusted for their scientific attainments, are using Kidney-Wort in their practice regularly. No stronger evidence of the worth of the remedy would seem to be necessary. Such endorsements are few and far between. We had almost said that they were without precedent in the history of a proprietary remedy. Be that as it may, however, the fact remains established that Kidney-Wort is a matchless remedy, and one that needs only to be tested to demonstrate its rare merit as a healer of the common maladies of the human family.

DR. PHILIP C. BALLOU, lives in Montpelier, Vt. Under date of April 20th, 1882, the doctor wrote to the proprietors of Kidney-Wort, and said, among other things: "Nearly a year ago I wrote you about the success I had in the use of Kidney-Wort in my practice. The past year I have used it more than ever, with the best results. It cured Mr. Ethan Lawrence, of this town, of a terrible case of bloated disorder. I have also treated many other diseases successfully with it. Constipation, in all its forms, yields to it, and in rheumatic affections I have known it to give almost immediate relief. In female disorders it is equally successful. Take it all in it is the most wonderful medicine I have ever used." Dr. Ballou does not stand alone in his experience with this remedy. R. K. Clark, M. D. of South Hero, Vt., says: "Kidney-Wort does all that is claimed of it." Whilst C. M. Sumnerlin, of Sun Hill, Washington Co., Georgia, says, in a nutshell: "Kidney-Wort cured my wife when my other physicians' prescriptions only palliated her troubles."

Of course we went through the usual experience of disappointment and sorrow in losing valuable fowls by disease and being swindled by dishonest fellows calling themselves "breeders," but the price was not greater than for other useful knowledge, and will not be regretted by one obtaining it.

Just now we have in mind a gentleman and his wife who are about to erect a poultry house and who would like to have the suggestions of those who have made a success of buildings of that character. Shall we hear from some good ones? And shall we also hear from our readers on poultry work as a whole?

What do our friends say? Shall we have a department more largely devoted to their individual homes and tastes, their successes etc., and thus make it as much home department as the Home Circle itself.

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## The Stock Yards.

## Weekly Review of the Live Stock Market.

C. M. Keys, Esq. who has recently been out over Missouri and Kansas considerably, talked to the RURAL WORLD last Monday about cattle. He says that the advance of two or three weeks ago, stimulated speculators in the country to purchase cattle heavily, or contract, as it is called, for the May and June markets. Since prices have continued to advance there is already money in the purchases and the dealers are ready and willing to realize, so that it is expected to see full runs and easier prices this week, but no permanent break. Mr. Keys said that our market had earned an excellent reputation in adjoining States, and special pains are being taken to send cattle this way to get the benefit of our bids before changing over to wholesale markets further on, and that the railroads are not only making good rates, but excellent time to our yards. These considerations speak particularly well for our spring trade. Many of the cattle now feeding, Mr. Keys thought, would be sent to market between April 15th and May 15th, and not held until June as in former years, for two good reasons: corn is high for feeding purposes, and the cattle would make good money marketed at present, and immediately prospective prices. Few—at least, comparatively few—big, fat cattle would be marketed in June, and prices would then, doubtless, be high.

Mr. Ab. Cassidy, who has been West and South for many weeks, was also seen and he had paid some attention to the western cattle. He said many of the present holders of western cattle were able and disposed to hold their young cattle, such as had usually been marketed at two years, for another year, that the difference in price between two year olds and beves warranted the holding, and that on this and other accounts a deficit of 25-30 per cent in the arrivals of western cattle might be expected, and that native cattle in consequence would run high—quite as high or higher than last year. It will be remembered that in 1882 good cattle got up to \$800 and more, and that \$800 was considerably talked about, so that if Mr. Cassidy's theory be correct, \$800 may not be an infrequent price about June.

Mr. Rufus Lindsey, member of the house of J. F. Sader & Co., buyers and shippers of live stock, held the contrary opinion. He contended that the good crops of corn in 1882 had led to extensive feeding, that the market had been high, was now too high, that men who had new a good thing in their cattle were, in pursuance of the well known disposition of men to get all they can for a given commodity, still holding and hoping to get bigger figures, that presently when the feed lots began to empty, the prices would let down and then everybody being anxious to realize at once the bottom would drop out, and the incoming Texans would send prices down almost without limit—and so the docto

disagree.

Last Friday a splendid lot of cattle, 48 in number, averaging 1,578 lbs. sold for \$712.50 per hundred, and for a select lot out of that herd \$750 was bid and declined. The feed-er's name was not learned.

WEDNESDAY, April 4th, 1883.

Receipts for 24 hours ending at 11 A.M.

CATTLE—This morning the pens were full and buyers determined to shave prices from 10 to 25 cents, the smallest decline occurring on light cattle; heavy shipping steers showing the bulk of loss.

The whole business was slow because holders were reluctant to let the cattle go at such sacrifices. Representative sales:

18 native steers..... \$59 \$4 10  
17 native steers..... 126 6 20  
17 native steers..... 124 6 35  
48 native steers..... 117 5 62 1/2  
25 native steers..... 922 5 70  
17 native steers..... 90 5 65  
17 native feeders..... 1353 7 00  
20 native steers..... 1270 6 50  
30 native steers..... 1014 5 65  
77 native steers..... 1441 6 67 1/2

HOGS—Sold rapidly at almost Tuesday's prices. Light hogs were at least 5 cents stronger, selling all the way from \$7.40 to \$7.60, mixed to good packing \$7.25 to \$7.60, coarse mixed \$7.00 to \$7.25, good to choice heavy \$7.05 to \$7.85, light shipping \$7.40 to \$7.60. All sold readily up to mid-day; the later tone was easy and lower. Representative sales:

24..... 181 56 75 54..... 245..... 7 65  
10..... 208 6 80 62..... 206..... 7 55  
12..... 183 7 50 44..... 295..... 7 60  
10..... 214 7 60 14..... 278..... 7 50  
20..... 214 7 60 36..... 290..... 7 50  
63..... 268 7 75 15..... 233..... 7 40  
11..... 158 6 50 11..... 128..... 7 50  
52..... 254 7 50 53..... 244..... 7 50  
10..... 163 7 40 43..... 187..... 7 50

CHEESE—Good quality in good demand. Nice fat ewes sold for \$6.25, while common and medium grades were entirely neglected—one good buyer went out of the pen because he could not find suitable quality. Representative sales:

42 good native ewes..... 159 \$6 25  
56 native sheep..... 169 5 50  
64..... 30 5 50

TUESDAY, April 3, 1883.

CATTLE—Made but a small showing. Buyers sold at almost what salesmen were pleased to ask, and the shipping steers were nil, so that nothing in this branch was done, but all the indications pointed to a furtherance of Monday's decline had there been a liberal supply. The high prices for butcher stock were altogether owing to the limited number of cattle on sale. The feeling was offish, and the tendency downward. It was election day, too, and the yard men were to some extent engaged in politics, so that the various influences induced a Sabbath-like quietude in the yards. Sales:

24 Butcher steers..... 1660 \$5 00  
11 Butcher steers..... 948 5 40  
42 Shipping steers..... 1104 6 00

HOGS—To-day, only a few loads, and these sold 5-10 higher on account of light receipts. Light shipping sold at \$7.40 to \$7.60; good heavy \$7.60 to \$7.80; rough heavy \$7.25 to \$7.50; pigs, skids and odds \$6.50 to \$7.25, and all sold at sight. Election day afforded gentlemen opportunity to spend their leisure in politics and quots, the pens being cleared by 9 a.m. Good hogs were in demand, and resales were made at an advance over the first transfers of 5 to 10 per cent.

ONIONS—Very little demand. Prime quotations at 70 to 80¢ per bushel, sprouted, soft, damp, etc., normally much less. Sale 20 skrs red at 70¢ per bu.

NEW GREEN PEAS—More offering, but demand limited. Quotable at \$2.50 to 3-peck box.

CABBAGE—In demand and higher, a range of \$2.50 to \$3.50; half-bl� \$2.40 to \$3.00.

SAUER KRAUT—Steady. Choice in bl�es quoted at \$3.50; half-bl� \$2.40 to \$3.00.

WHITE BEANS—Weak and dull. Country \$1.50 to \$2; Eastern (from store)—screened medium \$2.50; do navy \$2.45; hand-picked medium \$2.40 to \$3; do navy \$2.60 to \$3.

WATERMELON—Choice fruit in light supply and firm. We quote (sound); Geniting \$2.50 to \$3; winesap \$2.75 to \$3; pippin \$2.25 to \$3; Ben Davis \$4 to \$4.50; interior and damaged range at \$1.50, as in condition.

STRAWBERRIES—Dull, owing to cool weather. Yesterday's supply (due here at 6:30 a.m.) delayed some hours by an accident, and offerings very small on this account. We quote choice clean at \$3 to \$12 per lb. case; soft green or sandy less.

DRIED FRUIT—Firm and ready sale. Apples—Dark 6 1/2¢ to 7¢, fair 7 1/2¢, prime 7 1/2¢.

MONDAY, April 2, 1883—2 p.m.

CATTLE—Market for shipping cattle opened slow, but about everything sold. Some cattle sold a shade easier, but others showed near 10c decline from last Friday's closing prices. Pens well cleared. Light butchers cattle in good demand at steady prices for good to choice, but common light fleshed of all kinds slow and lower, very common and thin bulls neglected. Steady inquiry for stockers and feeders. Representative sales:

22 native butchers..... 950 \$5 65  
16 native butchers..... 844 5 50  
18 native butchers..... 1053 5 85

## Trees! Trees!

## Nursery on the Olive St. Road, Five Miles West of the St. Louis Court House.

APPLES—Early Harvest, Red June, Red Astraea, Maiden's Blush, Rambo, Winesap, Joneton, Smith's Cider, Nonesuch, Willow Twig, and many others. Price, 20¢.

COTTON SEED AND MEAL—Seed quotes at \$10 to \$12 per bushel. Meal \$20 per ton in car load.

SAINT—Fair movement in domestic at \$1.20 to \$1.50 per sack.

BROOM—Crown—Choice green hul in demand; all else neglected; crooked at 2 1/2¢ to 3¢; fair 3 1/2¢; prime 4 1/2¢; strictly prime 5 1/2¢; choice long green 6 1/2¢ to 7¢.

PEARS—(Dwarf or Standard)—Louise Bonne, Duchesse, Doyenne d'Or, Buffum, Clapp's Favorite, Howell, Seckel, Belle Lorraine, etc. Price, 20¢ each.

PLUMS—Washington, Jefferson, Lombard, Marion, and Green, Green, Cherokee, Damson, etc. Price, 20¢ each.

QUINCES—Apple or Orange. Price, 50¢ each.

STRAWBERRIES—Wilson's Albany, Crystal City, Capt. Jack, Sharpless, Kentucky, Warren, Crescent, Seedling, President Lincoln, Longfellow, and many others. Price, \$1.25 to \$1.50.

RAISINS—Turner, Thwack, Parnell, etc. Price, 20¢ per dozen.

CURRENTS—Red Dutch, White Grape, White Dutch, Victoria, etc. Price, \$1.50 to \$2.00 per dozen.

EVERGREENS—In great variety, such as Norway Spruce, Scotch Pine, Austrian Pine, White Pine, Blue Spruce, Red Cedar, American, Irish Juniper from three feet up, 50¢ to \$1. Light fine 21¢ to 22¢; heavy do 17¢ to 18¢; 12 1/2¢ to 13¢. Sales: 7 sks coarse at 22¢.

FEATHERS—Nominally 2¢ per lb lower, dealers generally not being disposed to pay over 50¢ in large and 55¢ in small sks for Prime L. G.; No 2 quotable at 48¢ to 50¢; mixed at 10¢ to 12¢.

FEATHERS—Red Dutch, White Grape, White Dutch, Victoria, etc. Price, \$1.50 to \$2.00 per dozen.

RAISINS—Turner, Thwack, Parnell, etc. Price, 20¢ per dozen.

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